Free Trade Impracticable as well as Ruin us.

Though we have been unceasing in our efforts to show what a blind, foolish, impracticable and ruinous thing is this of free trade, it is a subject which comes so nearly home to every citizen that we feel impelled to pile line upon line, precept upon precept, exposing its mischievous principles and And a pursuing this end we shall of smaple to use h facts and illustrations as best * 1 ou, purpose. The misvident, and is so clearly proved by the whole history of this country, that even its advocates must know a protective tariff is not only necessary to the prosperity of the country but to provide means for meeting its obligations and sustaining its credit.

All men of ordinary sense, even free-trade risionaries, understand that we must have a revenue, and a very large one, to pay the interest on our public debt, and save the nation from dishonor. How shall we obtain Fither by duties on foreign imports or direct taxation, which, by the Constitution, must be in proportion to the census or enu meration of inhabitants. Now, through the high duties levied upon articles of luxury imported, the rich pay a large share of the money necessary to carry on the Govern-ment. Take off this duty, and allow these foreign luxuries free, as the free-trade theorists demand, and the property of our farmers, which now goes untouched under the present system, and every article owned by the poor men of the country, would necessato pay the hundred and fifty millions of gold now paid by consumers of foreign luxuries.

But there is another phase of this matter. and we adopt the ideas of the Chicago Inter-Ocean in presenting it, which exhibits the folly of all this talk about free trade, and in even a stronger light. It is said that the tax or tariff paid on imported articles enhances their prices, and that, therefore, the farmer is compelled to pay much more for such as he buys than he would if they were admitted free. Admit that this is truewhich it is not-what would be the effect of removing the tariff? There are two million men and boys engaged in manufactures in the United States. It is estimated that a repeal of the tariff on the articles they produce would necessitate the discontinuance of half the manufactories of the country, and would throw half of this vast number into another field of labor. But one other field is largely open to them, and that is the pursuit of agri culture. The country already produces more grain than it can find a good market for What would be the result when a million more able hands were added to the agricultural class, ceasing to become purchasers and secoming producers of grain? The million manufacturers who have

created a home market for five million bushels of wheat annually cease to buy any grain at all, but, on the contrary, have a doubly depressing effect on the market by taking five millions of bushels from the demand and increasing the supply by twice as much more. It would be equal to adding fifteen million: of bushels of wheat alone to the already crowded granaries of the West. The nearer to our doors we can get a market for that to buy, the better for us, for in this way the cost of transportation is saved both ways. We frequently see & perous donations of land and money made to ... inpufactories in the various town and villages. This is a wiso plan, for by securing factories and machine shops we also secure a home market for wheat we raise to the extent of the demand | Fire Commissioners. thus created. Did our inland towns and villages teem with manufactories we might be able to submit something like the following report, which is given by a farmer of Bucks county, Pa., of his operations during last year. It is the balance sheet of a farm of 321 acres near Doyleston :

Articles sold as follows : Hay, (in addition to that fed on the farm to stock,) \$4,385.57; rye straw, \$403.78; wheat, \$643.50; rye, \$124; potatoes, \$1,023.75; butter, milk, and calves from thirty cows, \$2,427.50; chickens. \$345.57; turkeys, \$43; ducks, \$50.40; eggs, \$107.10. In addition to the dairy the farm keeps fifteen horses.

The outlays were: For manure, (other than that made on the farm,) \$1,113; ten tons corn meal, \$292; four tons wheat bran, \$140; four hundred bushels brewers' grains. \$88; wages, \$1,137.96; blacksmith's \$237.40; wheelwright, \$121.75; machinist bills 877

The amount of sales was 69,551.61, and that of total outlay, \$3,172.11, leaving a balance of \$6,379.54 for capital invested and profit.

Cripple our manufactures, turn into other channels of industry the men now employed interests. Our market must, then, be largely foreign—a market unreliable and unstable as the wind. In 1861 we sent abroad five hundred and twelve times more wheat than in 1859; in 1864, twenty-five times less than in

One more mechanic in every township i the land would give us a market for more grain than all the outside world purchases or ever will purchase from us. The true policy is to work for a home market, overturn the sophistries of free trade, and resolve upon such a wisely-adjusted revenue as will contribute to the mutual advantage of all classes.

The Chief Justiceship.

Though the Constitution prohibits the ap pointment of a member of Congress to any office whose salary has been increased during his term of office, it is claimed that both enator Conkling and Senator Howe are tible to the position of Chief Justice of the ted States Supreme Court, because the of that office was not increased during nt terms as Senators. They began of March, 1873, and the salary before that date. But the

was any probability of 'ad, especially Mr. Edial terms both com-March, 1869, and do ch 4, 1875. Senpds voted against erm of the former ts him eligible. d in spite of his

any apology is te occupied by "on and Col. " bave amcallent speaches to edisprials, because we gly prostable reading matt

The Speech of Prof. Lang.con

readers may know that we have within our own race the ability for not only making a are getting along well. There is one plea for our rights by an appeal to philanargument demonstrate that the law sustains us in our demands. We bespeak for the speech, which will be found on our first page, careful perusal.

Owing to the great space given to the Virginia Republican Convention and Col. R. W. Hughes' admirable speech, we have been obliged to leave out letters from Mobile and Selma, Alabama; Marshall, Texas; "Originality," and a translation from El Bien Publico, giving an account of the celebration of the Fourth of July at the residence of Consul J. F. Quarles, Port Mahon,

JOHN F. QUARLES, Esq.-A private letter from this gentleman gives notice of his arrival at his post of duty. He expresses arrival at his post of duty. He expresses the pleasure at the treatment he has received the grass growing all along the sidewalks, and purposes leaving soon on a short jaunt and about the streets, and yet withal there is to the Vienna Exposition. He spent a delightful time in Paris.

Hon, JAMES RAPIER, of Alabama, been sick at Brussels and is obliged to defer his trip to Egypt and the Holy Land. He will return home sooner than he intended.

RICHARD G. L. PAIGE, Esq., who presided so handsomely at the Virginia Convention, was born in Virginia, is about 27 years old, was educated in Boston schools, served his time as a maker of Philosophical instrumeuts under D. Chamberlain & Co., of Bos-ton, went to his old home three years ago, and is now State Senator from Norfolk county, a clear-headed, earnest, and trustworth young politician. YOUNG MEN TO THE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THOMAS S. BOSTON and Col. WM. BOWEN, agents for Wash

AGENT FOR WASHINGTON, D. C. Philip W. Shippen, 1530 Fifth street N. W.

OUR local agent, Mr. Charles H. Wilson, will supply our patrons in the First ward with the New NATIONAL ERA AND CITI-ZEN every week. He will call for orders.

DANIEL KEITH, JR., is our Agent for Baltimore, Residence 142 S. Caroline street D. A. S. has another first-rate article in the

Sunday Gazette on "Trades for our youthwhite and colored.' Miss Mattie L. Hoy lectured very accept

ably to the congregation of Ebenezer Church on the 30th ultimo. There were about four hundred present. Why did not the Fire Commissioners give

Robert Johnson, the foreman of the Ladder Company, a hearing before reducing him to the ranks on a charge of incompetency? Many believe that injustice has been dor Mr. Johnson, and to gratify the color prejudices of at least one member of the Board of

We hear that P. H. Murray, ex-editor an ex-lecturer (?) on phrenology, who recently published a paper in our city, is coming again.
Our informant failed to tell us as to what occupation the ex-editor and ex-everything would pursue. Rumor has it that the pre paratory high school is the goal that the ambitious ex-everything is trying to reach.
At any rate he is "coming again!"

pedant; safe as he esteems himself, the terriblest issues spring from him. Human crimes are many; but the crime of being deaf to God's voice, of being blind to all but parchments and antiquarian lore, when the Divine hand writing is abroad on the sky-certainly there is no crime which the Supreme Powers do mo terribly avenge.-CARLYLE.

Base Ball.

On Friday of last week the old antagon ists, the Mutuals and the Alerts, met on th base ball field, and, as usual, the Mutuals gratified their friends by continuing their success over their now almost disheartened

foes. The following is the score: Locke, s. s.... Barlow, r. f.... Douglass, c. f. 4 2 1 Brooks, l. b. 4 2 0
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Runs earned—Mutual, 11; Alert, 6. Umpire—Mr. Harbaugh, of Chesapeak Scorers-C. F. Bruce and S. L. Cook.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[THE NEW NATIONAL End dose not hold itself re or views expressed by correspondents. Well wri

eresting communications will be gladly received.] Letters from Virginia.

Ketes by the Way.
LYNCHBURG, VA., July 27, 1873.

To the Editors of the New National Era and

I arrived in Petersburg on Thursday, 18th before that date. But the July. I found no very marked improvement in the city. Instead of the appearance of progress the city looked dilapidated and worn out, as if cursed by God and hated by man. It has the look of a hundred years, without a solitary change. I am sure there is only one building in the city that gives the least indication of improvement, and that is on Syca-more street, a large mercantile building, and that has nothing of the modernized architecture about it. There is a large number of freedmen and women who have come here to live. Some have bought themselves property. Many live from hand to mouth, othe n't live at all, but simply breathe. The tobacco factories is their chief dependence Some are frugal and economical, and get along well. But these factories do not fur-

nish means adequate for the employment of "one there are who deserve credit, ertaining, lazy. d in little business of their matter at and are enga. OWB.

we publish in full the able and excensus a speech delivered by Prof. Langston at Ithaca yesterday. Prof. Langston clearly proves that the colored race in the United States humanity entitled to Mr. Clark, who keeps a very large livery Mr. Clark, who keeps a very large livery the large livery of the leve, was originally a slave. are not alone by their humanity entitled to a full recognition of their manhood rights, but as well by the law of the land. We have rublished the speech entire so that our well. There is also Mr. Christopher Stephens, and that occasionally her males worship at who is a carpenter, with some others, who the shrine of Bacchus. plea for our rights by an appeal to philan-thropy alone, but by clear, searching legal argument demonstrate that the law sustains owns two fine houses and a farm of twentyfive acres. He is employed by one of the largest establishments in the city, and is beliked by everybody for his business tact and strict integrity of character. But the people have changed materially in their customs and in their manners, which detracts to the following the follow from their characters. This is doubtless owing to men who have come among them, and made this innovation, and who cannot see anybody but themselves, and live only for that object, and as they are their professed leaders, the people follow in their wake. These fellows are shut up in the parrow enclosure of their own selfish interest, and yours, very truly, WILLIAM C. ROANE. ought to migrate back from whence they came. There are some, I am proud to say, that can't be led by them, but still carry out their old Virginia principles.

not much crime and pauperism in proportion to the population as you will find in some other places. The churches are well attended but no special interest in any of them. The Gilfield church is making an arrangement to erect a new building.
Politics in Petersburg, I am informed, is

quite a business; it is a trade. The leaders get the emoluments and the people do as they are bid. They have not got yet in the habit of thinking for themselves. I am told the man who has the longest purse generally receives the nomination aside from his political proclivities if he only professes Republicanism. This is a sad mistake in our people. They should be a unit on principle, and not vote for any man, even if nominated, unless he is tried and true; unless he is fully committed to the great principle of equality of rights, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. I hold that no Republican, if true to himself and principle, is bound to vote for party nominations unless the party nominates those who fairly and squarely represent these great principles. It is both the right and duty of a voter to scratch unmercifully, thereby learning the party a lesson that principle (and not political expediency) should be adhered to strictly. Without this course our rights and privilege are in imminent danger. Conservatism in the Republican ranks is more to be dreaded then, as a distinct party, than even the

that any other class possess as a race or class, and vote for no man who will not support this principle.

I am proud to see so many of our people enjoying the emoluments of office-we have men in the post office, men in the customhouse, men in the Council, men in all the offices in the city, and who fill the several

Democrats. I advise our people, now and

ever, stick together as a unit, and demand all

offices with credit Yours for the right,

WALLER WALKER. Political Feeling in Richmond.

To the Editors of the New National Era and

DEAR EDITORS: Since writing my last mmunication the Virginia State Republican convention has met and nominated its candidates, and, as was before anticipated, Colonel R. W. Hughes has been nominated for Governor on the Republican ticket. I shall not trouble you with a minute description of the convention, for your paper was ably represented in the person of Richard T.

says: "This campaign must decide whether the negro or white man shall rule in this State." It also says: "We want no negro officers and no mixed schools. We are willing to be taxed for the education of his children, and to let him vote in poace, but we do not want to meet him in our box at the theater, by our side at the hotel table, or at our room in the inn, our pow in the church, or our seat in the railroad car. We would help it, much less would we injure him. All help it, much less would we injure him. All

following gentlemen were present, viz: R. | Henry Piper, Chairman, 4c.

Mr. Ellis, hotel proprietor, is worthy of T. Greener, Esq., C. J. Malord, G. P. An. The Ku-Klux Klnn Disbanded. Mr. Ellis, hotel proprietor, is worthy of A. Greener, Louis and W. C. Roane. In mention, and Mr. John Brewer, grocer, and derson, Wirt Taylor, and W. C. Roane. In The Policy of the Administration Important of the afternoon Mr. Greener, accompanied by forget; some who are engaged in the los several gentlemen, called on sev rai of our The following correspondence will prove business on a small scale; some confection- ladies, and from what he has seen of Richmond and her people he will call her classical. the South

Richmond would be proud if the Professor could make this his permanent home. He would be a valuable addition.

In order that your paper may be better known to the pe cople of this city, you had better send Mr. Greener to speak in its favor

doings.

Hoping that the cause in which you are so zealously laboring may come out wearing the laurels of victory, and that your paper may be the acknowledged champion of the principles which Thomas Jefferson advocated in the Declaration of Independence, I remain

Letter of Hon. Charles Sumner.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1873. To Hon. Charles Sumner, Senator in Congress from Massachusetts: DEAR SIR: Having learned of your inten-

shores thereabouts, we congratulate you upon your recovery from a disease with which you have so long suffered, sufficient to be able to make the trip. We sincerely hope that you may continue to regain your health and strength, and be able at the meeting of the next Congress to resume your labors in the strength, and be able at the meeting of the next Congress to resume your labors in the United States Senate, where you have long and faithfully contended for the equal rights of all men. We are now agitating the question of a common school system in the District of Columbia for all children. We are confident that that is the only true way in which children can be educated void of prejudice and discrimination against each other on account of race, color, or nationality. on account of race, color, or nationality. Again wishing you a safe trip and return,

Again wishing you a sale trip and return, we say good bye.
Yours, truly,
Signed by Henry Piper, 822 Fourteenth street; John H. Cook, Dr. J. L. N. Bowen,
James H. Smith, A. H. Underwood, W. Clinton Costin, Perry H. Carson, William A. Taliafere, William A. Lavalette, Thomas J.

Mr. Sumner's Reply.

WASHINGTON, July, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: I am honored by your communication of July 26, in which, a ter congratulating me upon returning health and expressing your sincere hopes that I may resume my labors in the Senate, there to take sume my moors in the Senate, there to take up again the cause of equal rights, you men-tion that the colored citizens of Washington are now engaged in agitating what you prop-erly call "a common school system for all children."

I desire to thank you for the good will to

children."

I desire to thank you for the good will to myself which your communication exhibits, and for your hopes that I may again in the senate take up the cause of equal rights. Health itself is valuable only as it enables us to perform the duties of life, and I know no present duty more commanding than that to which you refer.

I confess a true pleasure in learning that the colored people are at last rising to take the good cause into their own hands, because through them its triumph is certain. But they must be in earnest. They must insist and labor; then labor and insist again. Only in this way can indifference, which is worse even than the stubbornness of opposition, be overcome. The open foe can be met. It is hard to deal with that duliness which feels no throb at the thought of opening to all complete equality in the pursuit of happiness.

Permit me to remind you, gentlemen, that, Permit me to remind you, gentlemen, that, living at the national capital, you have a peculiar responsibility. In the warfare for equal rights you are the advance guard, sometimes the fortorn hope. You are animated to move forward, not only for your own immediate good, but because through you the whole colored population of the country will be benefited. What is secured for you will be secured for all, while if you fail there is small hope elsewhere. Do not forget (and let this thought arouse to increased exertion) that your triumph will redound to the good of all.

of Governor on the Republican ticket. I shall not trouble you with an minute description of the convention, for your paper was ably represented in the person of Richard T. The people of this city were not surprised when they learned that Colonel Hughes was not maked to follow the size of the s

Feeling as I do on this question, you will

help it, much less would we injure him. All we ask of him is to keep his peace. He can ride in the chariot of Government, but the white man must drive."

This shows the spirit which characterizes some of the ultra Democrats of this State.

I was agreeably surprised to meet Prof. Greener here to-day. This gentleman is much pleased with our city, and on Sunday last attended one of our churches. On our way back we met Mr. J. A. Taylor, a prominent politician here, and he insisted on our going to his home for a short time; and the pleasant time we had there will hever be forgotten by those who were there. The

istment. There are, however, but few of such case now within my knowledge. Persons who have absented themselves on account of their complicity in Ku-Klux oftenses are at liberty to return, and unless their crimes bring them within the above-named exceptional cases they will not be prosecuted. Many of those sentenced to imprisonment for such offenses have been already pardoned, and the cases of the others are under consideration, and will probably be disposed of in like manner, keeping in view the proper felation between their punishment and the nature of their guilt.

To avoid any misconstruction of these proceedings it is perhaps necessary for me to say that all conspiracies and outrages in violation of said acts hereafter committed will be prosecuted with all possible energy and vigor, and it is to be understood that the Government does not intend to abandon said acts, but to induce, if possible, a willing obedience to their reasonable requirements. Substantially, they are intended to protect citizens of the United States in the possession and enjoyment of their political and civil rights guaranteed to them by the late amendments to the Constitution; and the President, whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, would be recreant to that duty if he did not so administer the Government as to afford to all citizens the equal protection of its laws.

I have added these suggestions to the information for which you ask with a sincere desire that, by the exercise of a mutual recognition of each other's rights by all classes of people, no further necessity will arise for their protection and enforcement under said acts through the action of the General Government.

George H. Williams,

George H. Williams,

Attorney Gene

Attorney General. The Rush Monument.

At a members' meeting held in Zion A. M. E. Church, Thursday evening, July 24th,

1873, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

were adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst the Rt. Rev. Bishop Christopher Rush, in the fullness of a ripe old age, having devoted the most of his life in the promotion of the gospel; also taking an active and large interest in every question pertaining to the civil and political rights of his race.

He was found as early as 1812 with the cotemporaries of the times, working in the progressive interest of the manumission school question,

In 1830 his advice was sought in the movement of the anti-slavery society, he joined

In 1830 his advice was sought in the move-ment of the anti-slavery society, he joined therewith, and continued to labor for its cause in connection with its noble projectors until the national act of emancipation com-pleted and attained the mission and object of the society.

when the emancipation act was read to

When the emancipation act was read to him his countenance became radiant with joy, and with uplifted hands he exclaimed in the words of Simeon of old. "Lord, now letest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation which thou hast prepared before the face of all people."

I knew the justice of God could not sleep forever, he has and always will raise up men in nations, and among races who will battle against political sins until all unjust laws shall be forever wiped out, for it is on this plane God has acknowledged the corner stone of this Republic; He has decreed that the universal brotherhood of man should be recognized by the American nation; therefore,

lore, Resolved, That this church and corporation do instruct and empower the trustees of the same to set aside a plat of ground suffi-ciently large and the most eligible upon their burial grounds in Cypress Hill Cemetery.

Resolved, That according to the decision of

a committee to the number of fifteen appointed by this meeting to raise the nece ry funds to erect in memoriam a suitable monument, in the procuring of which all the churches of the Zion connection are invited to take active participation through the

Bishop and said committee.

Resolved, That the pastor of this church,
Rev. Jacob Thomas, be chairman of this Jacob Thomas, be chairman of this rittees and that he be empowered to institute the incipient measures to carry out the intentions set forth in these resolutions, and from time to time report products and corporation.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting shall be entered at large on the records of the church and printed in the records. FRA AND CITIZEN, Washand from time to time report progress to time

NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN, D. C., the Zion's Advocate, Washing-C., and the Progressive American, N.Y. Bev. JACOB THOMAS, Chairman. J. H. TENBROSSE, Secretary, Why was the first woman named Eve?

(Continued from first page.) shall discover that carpet-bagging Virgin-ians have been sent there by to a proscrip-tive constituencies from every with in the compass of this broad Union. For the sake,

It is not our fault that the wealthy and educated classes do not join the Republican party. If they make a wrong state of things by refusing to join a party of right prociples and aims, it does not lie in their mouth to blame us because they are not of us.

Total

Total

Yes, it is the "total" of this poor man's entire estate. A'l else goue; with his labor mortgaged for his to creditors! And this labor mortgages? The cause of the n-gro laborer is sort. I ask, with indignation, what has that the Southern white people did not them that the Southern white people did not them that the Southern white people did not them.

already possess.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TRUE TO ITS FAITH.

So much for this objection of coxcomb politicians to the membership of our party. And thus have I discussed the issues which have been forced into the canvass by our adversaries. There are Republicans who would dodge these issues, and seek a worthless success by the ignoble abnegation. I am not one of that class. We cannot, we dare not, shirk this discussion when we are challenged to it. Our party would slissolve in the experiment, and perish by our pusillatimity. I have scorned to dodge them. I have not met them plump. And the people of Virginia will honor us for an uncalculating fidelity to our cause.

THE CHARGE OF OPPRESSION.

I come now proudly to affirm that the Republican party has in all things been a friend to Virginia and her people. It has been guilty of no offense against them, even in its great work of reconstruction; except what may have attended the execution of its determination to establish the principles of the three amendments upon an increase of the country?

Who but the Republican party gave the school system to the children of the people; and who but it is compelling its administration from a party in power, three-fourths of which would tear it from the Constitution, if they are so that the country?

PROHIBITION OF ANY INCREASE IN THE STATE DEET.

Who but the Republican party gave the school system to the children of the people; and who but it is compelling its administration from a party in power, three-fourths of which would tear it from the Constitution, if they are so that the country?

PROHIBITION OF ANY INCREASE IN THE STATE DEET. may have a search of the three amendments upon an impregnable hasis. Admit that the process was a harsh one upon the sensibilities of the white people, yet the work was necessary; and it has been performed with all the considerateness which the case would admit of. For this our party is accused of oppression.

It is no oppression to execute justice to five tweliths of a community at none other expense to the seven tweliths than that of feeling. Justice must be done if the heaven's fall; and although very natural and excussable sensibilities may be wounded, in doing

able sensibilities may be wounded, in doing the justice, the proper name for such a consequence is not oppression

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A BENEFACTOR

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY A BENEFACTOR TO VIGORIA.

We repel this charge with indignant pride. The Republican party has been in all things a benefactor and in nothing an oppressor to the people of Virginia. Contrast the present condition of the Commonwealth with what it was in April, 1865, when this party assumed authority, in a State surrendered at discretion and abjectly at its mercy. What rights had we then under a Constitution which we had repudiated? I will not dwell upon the picture which the people of Virginia presentied; stripped of all subsistence by their own armies; denuded of every political right by the folly of their own blind statesmen; presenting the sad spectacle of blind lenders of the blind, both fallen together into the last ditch. Who led them ye from the gard? And who in time has clothed them with every constitutional right and privilege enjoyed by the most favored people? If there has been delay in nas ciotnes, them with every constitutional right and privilege enjoyed by the most favored people? If there has been delay in conferring this latter benefaction, what was the object of the delay but in order that all the people of the Commonwealth, white and colored, might be made its recipients? Was any man's property conflicated? Was any man's fife or liberty exacted in atonement to man's life or liberty exacted in atonement to the insulted majesty of the nation? Was a the insuited majesty of the nation? Was a single act committed in malevolence? Was a single benefaction omitted that a generous statesmanship could suggest. The answer to these questions will sound through after ages as an eternal anthem of praise to the Republican party of our day.

THE SECTIONAL PARTY A CURSE TO VIR-

I might turn upon our accusers and demand to know what the sectional party has done for the restoration of the State from the ruin wrought by their own folly? What single act have they performed for the relief of a distressed people? By what single measure

have t sy permit if the cessation of arms to entre o the well are of Vignula? To me it has a sened the exasperated with their mothe Common ealth they have sought to persec to her for submitting to the fortunes of war. I speak, he sentiment of thousands

The Surking Kinn Disbinated.

The Petity of the Administration - Important Common and the property of the Surking Correspondence will grove the Su

scalawags" the cause of the n-gro laborer in this Commonwealth. It is an eternal shame that the Southern white people did not themselves procure those civil rights for the negro for which he had to be indebted to strangers. The epithets of our enemies fall harmless at the feet of "scalawags and carpet baggers," who are ennobled by their holy mission of evangelism to the colored race.

The Republican party has done nothing to drive the quality of the State into this nager erous policy. It is always prompt to hotor the men who come to its side. It is not sliberal nor exclusive in any manner of degree. Our doors are always wide open to accessions, and our hearts as onen as our doors. And this, because our principles counsel to fraternity and toleration, and not because we leel in need of any greater "respectability" in our membership than we already possess.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TRUE TO ITS appealed to the nation for the general bankrupt law and its amendments. They were
generously granted by a Republican Congress, to the liberation from slavery of many
an honest man, and to the Joy of his family;
but greatly to the disgust of the Shylocks of
the land, who turn up their eyes to heaven
in pious protest against the dishonesty of the
times and the decay of public morals!

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Who but the Republican party gave the
school system to the children of the people;

provision in the State Constitution forbidding any increase in the State Debt, and thus saved Virginia from the scandalous financial legisla-tion which has afflicted other Southern States? TAXATION. Who but the Republican party has made it a Constitutional requirement that all pro-perty should be taxed according to its value; relieving special and small properties from the disproportionate burdens which they had always borne before?

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS DONE WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS BONE FOR THE COLORED PROPLES.

I need not dwell on these details so honorable to the Republican party. They will become the leading topics of the important campaign about to open. Our party has given to the white people of Virginia every political right, forfeited by war, which they ever enjoyed. Need I recount what it has done for the colored people? Has it not stricken the manacles from the limbs of the slave? Has it not braving the clamor and denunciation of a proscriptive provincialism, rescued the colored man from the condition of an outerast, clothed him with the franchise of suffrage, inspired him with the franchise of suffrage, inspired him with the instincts of self-respect, breathed into him the adjustions of an enlightened menhood, and made his presence in the Commonwealth a blessing instead of a curse to both races?

THE TWO PICTURES. FOR THE COLORED PROPLE.

THE TWO PICTURES.

Let the reflecting man consider what the Re-publican party has accomplished in these re-spects, and weigh the results of its policy as practically displayed before his eyes. Then let him imagine what would have been the condition of the State if the bigoted vindic-tiveness, and barbarous race hatred of the sectional party had full action; and he will pray God to spare our good Commonwealth forever from its pernicious domination.

A wag went to the Washington depot fast eck, and, finding the best car full, said in

week, and, aboung a loud voice:

"Why, this car isn't going."

Of course this caused a general stampede, and the wag took the best seat. In the midst of the indigation he was asked:

"Why did you say this car wasn't going?"

"Well, it wasn't then," said the wag "but it is now."

Toast to woman: Here's hoping that no wave of trouble will roll across your peaceful breasts.